



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Holmes Wharf, Carholme Road, Lincoln**

*NGR: SK 96917 71372  
Site Code: LWRC 04  
LCNCC Museum Accn No.: 2004.109  
Planning Application: 2004/0043/F*

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Report prepared for Watkin Jones Construction**

**by G. Tann**

**LAS Report No. 814**

**May 2005**

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW  
TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL [las@linarch.co.uk](mailto:las@linarch.co.uk)

Lindsey Archaeological Services LLP Registered in England and Wales No. OC304247  
Registered address 25 West Parade · Lincoln · LN1 1NW

VAT Registration No. 819 8029 41

Event: LI 6081

INTERVENTION: LI 10124

EXCAVATION: LI 10125

List of Figures and Plates PRN 70406 post-medieval

## Contents

### List of Figures and Plates

Summary	1
Introduction	1
The Watching Brief	2
Conclusion	4
Acknowledgements	5
References	5
Archive Summary	5
Appendix 1: Context Summary	
Appendix 2: Pottery Archive (J. Young)	
The Figures	
The Plates	

Conservation  
Services

25 MAY 2005

Highways & Planning  
Directorate



## List of Figures and Plates

### Figures

- Fig. 1** Location of Carholme Road (C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 digital map sheet SK 97SE. Crown Copyright, reproduced at reduced scale with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. ND 17438).
- Fig. 2** The development site, showing the positions of monitored trenches and archaeological features (Claxton, after Tann, based on a plan extract supplied by the client).
- Fig. 3** Profiles and sections across deposits recorded in Trial Pits 1-3 (Claxton, after Tann).
- Fig. 4** Profiles and sections across deposits recorded in Trial Pits A-F (Claxton, after Tann).

### Plates

- Pl. 1** Location of Trial Pit 1 (backfilled, looking north-east across Carholme Road).
- Pl. 2** Deposits in the face of Trial Pit 1.
- Pl. 3** Location of Trial Pit 2 (looking south-east).
- Pl. 4** Deposits in the east face of Trial Pit 2.
- Pl. 5** Location of abandoned Trial Pit 3 (looking west towards Foss Street).
- Pl. 6** Deposits in Trial Pit 4.
- Pl. 7** Trial Pit A (looking north-west).
- Pl. 8** Dark fill at the base of ditch **606**, Trial Pit A (looking north-west).
- Pl. 9** Sand deposit in Trial Pit B, possibly representing a bank alongside the Foss Dyke canal.
- Pl. 10** Trial Pit C (looking north-west towards Carholme Road).
- Pl. 11** Trial Pit D.
- Pl. 12** Trial Pit F (looking east). The sloping black silt **639** may be at the base of ditch **640/611**.
- Pl. 13** Trial Pit E was excavated alongside the southern edge of the site (looking west). The sand may be part of an upcast bank of the adjacent canal.
- Pl. 14** Brick wall foundation **643**, in the northern face of Trial Pit E. This may be part of Mr Keyworth's house.
- Pl. 15** Trench G exposed the foundations of the adjacent surviving building (looking east).
- Pl. 16** Part of a brick culvert **650** and a brick wall **649** were seen at the southern end of Trench J (looking south).
- Pl. 17** Detail of deposits beside the culvert **650** and wall **649**, Trench J (looking east).

# Holmes Wharf, Carholme Road, Lincoln

## Archaeological Watching Brief

NGR: SK 96917 71372

Site Code: LWRC 04

LCNCC Museum Accn No.: 2004.109

Planning Application: 2004/0043/F

### **Summary**

*A watching brief on a development site beside the Foss Dyke canal found no evidence for use of the site before the post-medieval period. Archaeological features were interpreted as associated with known structures and ditches which are shown on nineteenth century maps. Medieval and later pottery sherds and roof tile fragments may have been introduced to the site in hardcore.*

### **Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services' (LAS) was commissioned in May 2004 by Watkin Jones Construction to conduct an archaeological watching brief during contractors' site investigation and demolition groundworks on a redevelopment site at Holmes Wharf, Carholme Road, Lincoln. The watching brief was required by City of Lincoln Council to fulfil a condition on the planning permission.

### **Site Location and Description**

The site is located on the south side of Carholme Road, to the west of Lincoln city centre (Figs. 1 and 2). Part of the site has an eastern frontage onto Holmes Road, close to the new Brayford Bridge. Further west, the site has a broader frontage onto Carholme Road, opposite Depot Street. The path along the northern bank of the Foss Dyke canal is beside the southern site boundary. Although buildings on the western part of the site have been demolished, remaining buildings divided the site in May 2004.

### **Planning Background**

Following submission of the planning application for residential development, an archaeological evaluation was requested by the City Archaeologist (advisor to the City of Lincoln Council) in order to establish the possible presence of Roman quays and evidence for medieval occupation on the Carholme Road frontage. Two trenches, excavated and recorded by LAS in January 2004, did not encounter significant archaeological deposits (Britchfield and Rowlandson 2004).

Planning permission for the development was granted (2004/0043/F), subject to a Condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks. A succession of geotechnical and other site investigation trial pits and boreholes were monitored, in addition to below-ground demolition and clearance of foundations. The watching brief was maintained on five occasions between May and August 2004. Following removal of existing foundations, it was considered by the monitoring archaeologist that very little of the site remained undisturbed, and that no medieval or earlier features



or deposits had been found. With the agreement of the city of Lincoln Heritage Team, the watching brief was ended.

### **Archaeological Background**

The site is located near the banks of the Foss Dyke Navigation immediately west of the Brayford Pool and south-west of the Roman and medieval core of the city. Roman remains, including evidence of cremations, are known from Whitehall Grove and Newland Street West. Carholme Road was a medieval thoroughfare and medieval suburbs are known to have developed in this part of the city.

The course of the River Till lies to the south of the Foss Dyke, which silted up in the medieval period. Various contemporary attempts were made to reopen it (Stocker, ed., 2003, 323). At the end of the sixteenth century the existing canal channel was cut beside the present development site and a wharf was constructed at the junction of the Fosdyke and Brayford Pool, just east of the site.

More recently the site contained buildings belonging to Dawber's Brewery from the 1840s-1890s including the former stables, hop store and granary. There is a brick building in the south east part of the site which may have been part of the soft drinks bottling company and another small building in the south-east corner may have been a store or stable. The western side of the site was last occupied by the Carholme Motor Centre, and The Divan Centre, until destroyed by fire in 1999. After the fire, a spread of demolition rubble, timber and waste tyres covered most of the western side of the site.

Two archaeological evaluation trenches within the site were excavated and recorded by LAS in January 2004 (Britchfield and Rowlandson 2004). Trench 1 (east of Holmes Road) revealed natural sand deposits at a depth of 1.04m below the existing ground surface (Fig. 3). It is possible that this represents the sand ridge which has been identified during evaluations on the north side of the Brayford Pool, to the east of the Holmes Wharf site. Trench 2 (close to the Carholme Road frontage) established that at a depth of 1.20m below the existing ground level the archaeological deposits were only eighteenth/nineteenth century in date.

### **The Watching Brief (Figs. 3-5)**

The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological deposits disturbed during groundworks at the site.

Four locations were investigated during a geotechnical investigation, on 4/5/2004. One trial pit was unable to penetrate a concrete ramp and was abandoned. All were dug using a JCB fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket and a pin breaker. The trial pits were numbered 1-4, in the sequence in which they were dug. The term 'trial pit' is used in this report to distinguish this geotechnical investigation from the preceding archaeological evaluation and earlier ground investigation. Context numbers were assigned by LAS for recording purposes, and are shown in bold (Appendix 1).



### Trial Pit 1 (Pl. 1)

The 1.8m x 1.8m trial pit was excavated close to the Carholme Road frontage, 3.5m south of the timber fence and 8.2m from the building to the east. The fence is set back 0.75m behind the front of the adjacent building. The 2004 archaeological evaluation Trench 2 was 3m to the west (Britchfield and Rowlandson 2004).

The combined 0.25m of tarmac **500** and concrete **501** across this part of the site covered 0.3m of carefully laid but unmortared and unused bricks **502** (Pl. 2). These complete bricks had frogs, and were inscribed 'LINCOLN', which suggests a nineteenth century date. Each had been closely laid in rows, and there were three courses on edge; there had been no attempt to bind the bricks. The bricks extended to a mortared brick foundation **508** along the western and southern edges of the geotechnical trial pit, and seemed to serve no other purpose than to raise the ground level with solid material.

Beneath the loose bricks was a 0.2m thick layer of mortar and fine brick rubble **503**, probably from demolition of buildings along the frontage. This covered 0.25m of dark brown clay **504**, possibly a buried topsoil. Below it was 0.2m of sandy grey clay **505**, incorporating frequent shells and occasional pieces of brick and post-medieval pottery. Late medieval pottery, roof tile and animal bone was present in the 0.55m thick mixed dry sandy material **506** below the grey clay; the overlying layer **505** may represent a waterlogged deposit from a temporarily raised water table. The mix of inclusions suggests a deliberate dumping of refuse here, probably to reclaim land.

Below **506**, no further archaeological remains were seen. A clean yellow sand deposit **507** continued down at least 1.7m beneath it, becoming slightly clayier towards the base of the trial pit. This sand had apparently been deposited naturally, probably in association with a major watercourse.

### Trial Pit 2 (Pl. 3)

This trial pit was excavated 14m south of, and 5m east of trial pit 1, immediately north of 2004 archaeological evaluation trench 2, and opposite Westbourne Grove. Thinner layers of tarmac and concrete were present, over a 0.12m thick layer of brick rubble **509**. This hardstanding covered 0.58m of dark brown/black sandy loam **520**, which may represent buried ploughsoil and/or alluvium.

Beneath the dark soil was 0.1m of dirty sandy gravel **521**, over 0.15m of sand **522** (Pl. 4). A very mixed deposit **523** of brown loam with mortar, brick and roof tile fragments, and post-medieval pottery was covered by the sand layer. At the southern edge of the trial pit this layer was 0.05m thick, sloping abruptly down a further 1.05m at the northern side of the trial pit. It sealed a sand deposit **524**, which continued to the base of the trial pit.



Interpretation of the profile of **523** was difficult as so little was exposed. It may be that the southern edge of a backfilled channel **525** was clipped by the trial pit, but it is equally possible that part of a west-east aligned deep post-medieval ditch was encountered.

#### **Trial Pit 3** (Pl. 5)

A geotechnical trial pit was required towards the southern part of the site, but that area was either covered by raised concrete loading bays or was spread with quantities of demolition material and garage waste. Part of the area appeared to have been used for tipping, and may have been previously excavated. Machine access to these areas was not possible. An attempt to excavate a trial pit at the edge of these obstructions was thwarted when a buried extensive concrete ramp was uncovered below a layer of demolition rubble.

#### **Trial Pit 4**

This 2.4m deep trial pit was positioned in front of the former loading bay, 8m west of Holmes Road and 18m north of the southern site boundary. It was immediately north of the 2004 archaeological evaluation Trench 1. The available open ground on this side of the development site is limited because of a high voltage underground electricity cable, a buried diesel tank, gas service and water pipes.

The yard area is laid with stone setts, which had been laid over 0.04m of mixed brick rubble and mortar **529**. This covered 0.75m of dark grey-brown loamy sand **530**, containing brick rubble and occasional stone setts. Beneath this deposit was a fine, buff-coloured sand **531**, which was 0.85m thick. Part of a sawn timber was seen within this layer, lying east-west.

Below the sand was a dark brown/black organic silt **532**, which became denser towards the base of the trial pit (Pl. 6). The layer was at least 0.3m thick.

A further three trial pits were excavated by Geotechnics on July 29th 2004.

#### **Trial Pit A** (Pl. 7)

This trench was excavated 2m from the northern boundary of the site, behind the remaining properties fronting onto Carholme Road (Pl. 8). The ground conditions were poor, and frequent collapse of the trench sides prevented detailed recording. At the northern end of the trench was part of a steep-sided ditch or pit **606**, at least 1.5m wide, with its base 2.2m below ground level. Its primary fill was a black silt **605**, overlain by a shell-rich deposit **604** which contained numerous limestone chips. This fill layer, and the cleaner silts above it, appeared to be deliberate backfilling of the feature. Slate and roof tile fragments were present in the upper surviving fills. Two sherds of 18th-19thC pottery were found in a levelling layer **600**, sealing the backfilled feature (Appendix 2).

Feature **606** cut through several layers of made ground to the south. The layers exhibited a slight slope downwards to the north, and may have been fills of an earlier deep feature **611**, at least 2.5m



wide. A medieval roof tile fragment was found in a sand layer **601** within this feature. At the base of this feature, 2.3m below present ground level, was the black silt primary fill **609**.

Ditch or pit **606** seemed to be a more rapidly backfilled feature than its precursor, and may simply be a refuse pit associated with early development of the site. The adjacent and earlier feature **611** could be part of a boundary ditch crossing the site, but its profile may be too broad for this.

#### ***Trial Pit B***

This 2m x 1.5m trench was excavated mid-way between the west and east site boundaries, and 1.7m north of the southern boundary. A series of lenses of silt and ash **612** covered a silt layer **613** which contained coal fragments and a sherd of 17th-18thC pottery. Below them, 0.6m below ground level, was a 0.8m thick sand layer **614**. As that layer covered a 0.25m thick band of compact grey/green silt **615**, the upper sand has been interpreted as a deliberate artificial deposit, probably a bank alongside the Foss Dyke canal (Pl. 9). The green/grey silt **615**, 1.4m below ground level, may represent a buried topsoil. This could possibly have pre-dated the excavation of the Foss Dyke canal here, but the bank may well have been a later improvement of the canal margin. Beneath the compact layer was thick yellow sand deposit **616**, which appeared to be an undisturbed naturally produced layer.

#### ***Trial Pit C***

This trial pit was excavated to the south-east of the centre of the development site, and revealed multiple layers of silts and sands (Pl. 10). Mortar and roof tile fragments were present in a thin layer of black silt **621**, 1.1m below ground level, and all the deposits above this are thought to have been introduced. White glazed china fragments and a piece of clay tobacco pipe stem were found in these layers. The black silt, possibly a canal dredging layer, covered 0.35m of light brown sand **622**, and beneath this was 0.25m of peaty sand **623** which may represent vegetation growing on a marshy ground surface 1.5m below the present ground level. It overlay undisturbed orange sand **624**.

Further trial pits were excavated on August 10th 2004.

#### ***Trial Pit D***

A trial pit was excavated 3.6m from the west boundary of the development site, and 20m from the southern boundary. The top 0.6m of deposits **625** corresponded to backfill of a sloping basement **626** extending much of the length of the site. Beneath the malthouse basement was 0.65m of very mixed brown silts **627**, covering a thin band of sand **628**. This overlay a 0.1m thick band of black silt **629** 1.4m below ground level, with discoloured sand **630** between it and orange natural sand **631** (Pl. 11).

#### ***Trial Pit F***

The trench encountered disturbed ground above a ceramic drain **635**. The drain had been excavated through a deposit with brick rubble and mortar **637**, with an underlying deposit **638** which contained a sherd of 14th-17thC pottery. Beneath this, 2.1m below ground level, was a black silt layer **639** which sloped down towards the south. This may have been the primary fill at the northern side of a ditch



**640**, presumably the same feature as **611**. A grey sand layer **641**, cut by the ditch, had a virtually flat interface with the underlying orange sand **642**, and may represent discolouration by leaching of material from the ditch (Pl. 12). It is possible that it is the fill at the base of an earlier deep feature recut by **640**, although the flat profile makes this unlikely.

The final visit was on August 19th 2004, to monitor a further series of machine-excavated trenches.

#### ***Trial Pit E***

A 0.6m wide trench was excavated parallel to the site's southern boundary, in order to establish whether any steel tie-rods fixing the stone wall of the Foss Dyke canal protruded within the site. The trench was excavated 1.5m to the north of the site boundary (Pl. 13). No trace was found of any fixings associated with the canal. The trench did reveal a single north-south aligned brick wall foundation **643**, 22.6m west of Holmes Road (Pl. 14). The upper surviving course was about 0.5m below ground level, and the base was about 1.5m below ground level, cut into an orange sand deposit. It was unclear whether the sand was part of the bank seen in Trial Pit B, as the trench was not deep enough to reveal its thickness. This was part of the same foundation seen on an earlier visit and is interpreted as a foundation of 'Mr Keyworth's house' shown on early twentieth century plans of the site.

Hand-dug trenches **Trench G** and **Trench H** excavated against the gable-ends of adjoining buildings were also inspected. The renovated older building alongside Carholme Road (College Mews) had brick foundations **645** (including two offset courses) extending 0.6m below the tarmac-covered yard surface. The brick foundations overlay a 0.4m thick layer of stone rubble **646**, which sealed sand **647** (Pl. 15). To the south, the adjoining structure is on a breeze-block foundation. Along the western boundary of the site, the brick foundations **648** of structures beside the site were up to eight courses deep, but were not substantial.

**Trench J**, excavated by machine, exposed a west-east aligned brick wall **649** 15m from the western side of the site, at the southern side of a deep deposit of dark grey silt **653**. By coincidence, the northern end of an arched brick culvert **650**, protruding about 0.65m north of the wall, was clipped by the trench, releasing water from the culvert (Pls. 16 and 17). It appears that the culvert had formerly linked to the feature crossing the site, and had remained open when the feature had been backfilled. It was not possible to tell if the culvert linked the feature with the present course of the Fosse Dyke, and it may have served only to drain the site of Mr Keyworth's premises into the feature.

A randomly sited **Trench K**, 12m east of the culvert, encountered fairly recently disturbed ground with brick rubble, and was abandoned. Another small trench was excavated close to the north-east corner of the site, in an attempt to locate a fuel tank thought to be present. This encountered fuel oil and no archaeological recording was undertaken. Two other trial pits, **TP L** and **TP M**, were dug through disturbed ground and provided no helpful information.



## Discussion

William Marrat's plan of Lincoln, dated 1817, shows a single building within the development site, alongside the Foss Dyke path (Marrat 1817). The 'L' shaped building lay immediately west of a projected line south of Depot Street, and is likely to have been the 'Mr Keyworth's house' of a later map. To the east of the development site, the road to Gainsborough (Carholme Road) opened out into a broad rectangular open space extending south to the Brayford Pool. At the north-east corner of this space was a building (probably the Horse and Groom public house). The function of the open area is not clear.

A large-scale Padley plan dated January 1828 shows the Brayford frontage with a changed profile, projecting southwards into the pool in front of the Foss Dyke (Padley 1828). Two slipways, and two sheds, are marked. A sluiced channel enters the eastern limit of the Foss Dyke close to the projection, aligned north-south, but changes angle to the west. These works are all within the former open space. An annotation notes the presence of sand 3ft (c. 1m) below the surface. A smaller-scale plan of January 1829 shows much the same detail, but with a superimposed polygonal outline of a land plot 'taken by the Gas and Coke Company' - gas lighting was introduced in Lincoln in 1829. The enclosed area includes much of the channel (labelled 'dike'), which lies to the north of a hedge. To the south of the hedge the land is labelled as 'Corporation of Lincoln: Mr J. Keyworth Occupier', and coal yards and an open yard are shown to the east of his house. This area seems to be the 'Mr Keyworth's wharf' of the plan title.

The eastern end of his house, the southern junction of Depot Street with Turnpike Road, and the Horse and Jockey public house are among the few points common to both the Marrat map and this plan. These clues help to establish the position of the footpath continuation which leads from the turnpike road to Mr Keyworth's house, crossing a gap in the dike (where it had presumably been culverted), and passing through the hedge boundary by a gate. It looks as if the path leaves the road at the present junction of Holmes Road, but then crosses the eastern side of the development site. To the south of the hedge, a boundary follows the western side of the path. None of the western half of the present development site is shown on the 1829 plan.

Padley's plan of the city dated 1819 (but revised c. 1830) shows the hedged boundary of the 1829 plan, extending westwards to a street which may be Harvey Street, sub-dividing the land block south of Carholme Road (Padley 1819). The slight change in alignment of the present western site boundary appears close to the position of the line of the hedge boundary, but the archaeological watching brief recorded the ditch about 20m further to the north. Harvey Street is first documented as Harvey's Court (after the Harvey family, with a Thomas Harvey known in the area in 1828) in an 1842 Trades Directory (Cameron 1985, 71). A large, sprawling gashouse building had been constructed north of the hedge at its eastern end, enclosing most of the former open space and leaving access around its eastern edge. The building beside the Foss Dyke is not shown.



Marrat's revised survey of Lincoln, dated 1848, seems to use the 1817 survey as a base (Marrat 1848). Unlike Padley's plan of c. 1830, it retains the building identified as Mr Keyworth's house, last shown by Padley in 1829. It omits the hedge boundary, or any hint of the dike (except as the south-west boundary of the Gas Works. The junction of Carholme Road and Holmes Road is recognisable, although neither are labelled. No path or drive linking the road with the house is shown.

A plan of Lincoln in 1851, by Padley, confirms that the house was no longer standing, but shows that the present development site's eastern (and most of the western) boundary, and the eastern entrance, had been established (Padley 1851). The boundary walls surviving in 2004 may have contained original fabric of this date. Elements of Padley's 1829 and 1830 plans were still depicted in 1851; the boundary beside the path to the house is still shown, and a hedge is almost certainly that marked in 1830 (although positioned slightly further north). Within the area of the current site, rapid development had occurred, but the functions of the buildings and outbuildings are not indicated. A building near the south-east corner had a frontage onto the Foss Dyke path. The St Martin's parish boundary is marked, passing through that building, immediately east of the site of Mr Keyworth's house. No evidence of any feature on the parish boundary was found during the watching brief. A road had formed on the line of Holmes Road, leading to a 'public wharf' on the small remainder of the open space to the south-west of the gasworks.

The 1868 revision records another period of development in the vicinity, with the construction of Foss Street, and building of terraced blocks beside Carholme Road and the Foss Dyke canal path (Padley 1868). Within the current development site, the boundary beside the former path survived, but all trace of the dike and its hedge boundary had been removed. A single large rectangular structure occupied much of the western edge of the site, in place of the smaller buildings of 1851. With its expansion northwards, it had removed the last traces of the former dike and hedge boundary, and the only remaining point associated with the former dike was at the Holmes Road boundary. The plan of the large structure at the western side of the site appears to equate with the shallow basement identified during demolition on the site in 2004. Earlier buildings at the south-eastern corner of the site remained in 1868, and a small additional building had been constructed to the north of the former path boundary in the centre of the site. In 1883, the only relevant revision was construction of a bridge across the Foss Dyke at the end of Holmes Road (Padley 1883).

The 1:500 Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1886 indicates that the long-lived path boundary across the site had been removed, and trees had been planted within the centre of the site (OS 1889). The large building to the west is labelled as a malthouse (as it may have been since about 1850), with one entrance at the north-west corner of the site. Buildings had been constructed along much of the Carholme Road/Gas Street frontage, and alongside the western frontage of Holmes Road.

By 1907 the trees and the central small building had been removed, and gaps in the Holmes Road frontage had been developed. Further rearrangement and sub-division of the site had occurred by



1932, by which date the site appearance was almost that of the late twentieth century, with separation of land at the north-east, and construction of a broad building filling the centre of the site (OS 1932). The 1966 revision marks a building linking the southern end of the former malthouse (labelled warehouse) and the central 'depot' (OS 1968). The separate property to the north was labelled as a scrapyard.

To summarise, the main features on the development site were:

- Undeveloped canal side site, low-lying pre-nineteenth century
- Construction of sand embankment beside Foss Dyke (possibly as part of the 1805 Lincoln West Drainage Scheme)
- Mr Keyworth's house (built by 1817, probably demolished during 1829; foundation elements seen 2004)
- Raising of ground level across site by up to 1.5m
- Hedged boundary and dike, subdividing the land block east of Harvey Street (not marked in 1817, present by 1828, removed between 1851 and 1868; backfilled feature seen 2004)
- Boundary adjacent to path serving Mr Keyworth's house (shown 1829, still identifiable 1883, removed by 1886)
- Pre-malthouse buildings (built after 1830 but by 1851, removed or amalgamated by 1868)
- Malthouse (built between 1851 and 1868; basement removed 2004)
- Depot (built by 1932, demolished 2004)

### **Conclusion**

This development site was one with high archaeological potential because of its position beside the Foss Dyke at the end of the Brayford Pool. The archaeological watching brief showed that the site contained no evidence of medieval or earlier occupation, and that landuse had probably been pasture or meadow before the nineteenth century. The identification of brick foundations in the position of 'Mr Keyworth's house' provides a relatively late date for this structure, of which very little is known. Most of the recovered information related to buildings and landuse already known from documentation.

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS is grateful for the co-operation received from Watkin Jones Construction, Tier Consult, and Geotechnics Ltd. The pottery was identified by Jane Young. Illustrations were prepared by Mick McDaid, Sophie Claxton and Russell Priest, and the report was collated and produced by Naomi Field.

Geoff Tann  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
18th May 2005

### **References**

Britchfield, D. and Rowlandson, I. 2004 *Holmes Wharf, Carholme Road, Lincoln: An Archaeological Evaluation*. LAS Report No. 726, February 2004.



- Cameron, K. 1985 *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire I: Lincoln City*. English Place-Names Society 58.
- Hockley, J. 1992 *Proposed Ropewalk to Carholme Road Link- Archaeological and Historical Study*.  
City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Lincoln.
- Marrat, W. 1817 *Map of Lincoln*.
- Marrat, W. 1848 *Map of Lincoln, 1817, corrected to 1848*.
- Nicholls & Baxter 2002 *Holmes Wharf, Lincoln*, Project No. 2564.
- OS 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Lincs Sheet 70.6. Surveyed 1886.
- OS 1907 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Lincs Sheet 70.6. Surveyed 1885-6, revised 1904-5.
- OS 1932 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Lincs Sheet 70.6.
- OS 1968 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Sheets SK 9671 and 9771. Surveyed 1966.
- Padley 1929 *Plan of a piece of Waste Land situated near Mr Keyworth's Wharf in the City of Lincoln with the adjoining Lands & Survey'd by J.S. Padley Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> 1829*. Lincoln Central Library  
Local Studies Collection, LCL 372.
- Padley 1851 *Map of Lincoln*.
- Padley 1883 *Map of Lincoln*.
- Padley 1930 *Map of Lincoln*.
- Stocker, D. ed., 2003 *The City by the Pool: Assessing the Archaeology of the City of Lincoln*, Oxbow,  
Oxford.

### **Archive Summary**

Correspondence

Archaeological finds: pottery, clay tobacco pipe stems, glass

Field sketch plans and notes

Borehole logs

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film nos. 04/61/10-31; 04/62/30a-32a; 04/104/0-20,30,31; 04/105/0-29,32-36.



**APPENDIX 1**



## APPENDIX 1

### Context Summary (LWRC 04)

Context No.	Type	Area	Relationships	Description	Finds
500	Layer	TP1	above 501	tarmac surface	
501	Layer	TP1	below 500, above 502	concrete	
502	Layer	TP1	below 501, above 503	layers of unmortared complete bricks, used to raise ground level	
503	Layer	TP1	below 502	0.2m thick layer of mortar and brick rubble	
504	Layer	TP1	below 503, above 505	0.25m dark brown clay, ?topsoil	
505	Layer	TP1	below 504, above 506	0.2m sandy grey clay; ?formerly waterlogged	2 sherds 18th-19thC pot, 1 sherd late 17th-19thC
506	Layer	TP1	below 505, above 507	dry sand	1 sherd 13th-15thC pot, 1 sherd 15thC pot; 1 sherd late 12th-mid 13thC tile, animal bone fragment
507	Layer	TP1	below 506	yellow sand ?natural	
508		TP1		mortared brick wall foundation	
509	Layer	TP2	above 520	0.12m brick rubble	
510-519	not used				
520	Layer	TP2	below 509, above 521	0.58m dark brown sandy loam	1 sherd ?13thC pot, 1 sherd late 18th-19thC pot
521	Layer	TP2	below 520, above 522	0.1m dirty sandy gravel	1 sherd mid 17th-18thC pot
522	Layer	TP2	below 521, above 523	0.15m sand	
523	?Ditch fill	TP2	below 522, above 524	brown loam with mortar and brick rubble	2 sherds 18thC pot, 1 sherd 18th-20thC tile
524	Layer	TP2	cut by 525	sand ?natural	
525	Cut	TP2	filled by 523, cuts 524	1.05m deep, steeply sloping side	



526-528	not used					
529	layer	TP 4	above 530	mixed brick rubble and mortar		
530	layer	TP4	below 529, above 531	dark grey brown clay loam with brick rubble and stone setts	3 sherds late 17th-18thC pot	
531	layer	TP4	below 530, above 532	fine buff sand, 0.85m thick, with sawn timber		
532	layer	TP4	below 531	very dark brown/black organic silt	1 fragment 13th-17thC tile	
533-599	not used					
600	layer	TP A	above 603	yellow sand	18th-19thC pot x 2	
601	fill	TP A	fill of 611, below 607, above 608	yellow sand	12th-14thC tile x 1	
602	fill	TP A	fill of 606; below 603, above 604	buff sand, with tile fragments, shells and slate		
603	fill	TP A	fill of 606; below 600, above 602	clean yellow sand		
604	fill	TP A	fill of 606	dark brown silty clay with dense shells, and limestone chips		
605	fill	TP A	fill of 606, below 604, above 606	black silt		
606	ditch/pit	TP A	cuts 607, filled by 603, 602, 604, 605	feature with sloping south face, 1.2m deep.		
607	fill	TP A	fill of 611, cut by 606, above 601	dark grey/brown silt		
608	fill	TP A	fill of 611, below 601, above 609	dark grey/brown silty clay with tile fragments		
609	fill	TP A	fill of 611, below 608, above 611	very silty black peat, with animal bone fragment	animal bone x 1	
610	natural	TP A	cut by 611	very silty orange sand		
611	cut	TP A	cuts 610, filled by 607, 601, 608, 609	broad flat base of 1.3m deep feature, over 2m north-south		
612	layer	TP B	above 613	lenses of ash and silt		
613	layer	TP B	below 612, above 614	dark brown silt, with coal inclusions	mid 17th – 18thC pot x 1	
614	layer	TP B	below 613, above	0.8m thick layer of yellow sand		



			615		
615	layer	TP B	below 613, above 615	compact grey/green silt with organic content	
616	natural	TP B	below 615	yellow sand	
617	layer	TP C	above 618	dark brown loam with shells, charcoal and clinker	
618	layer	TP C	below 617, above 619	buff sandy clay with red/brown clay	
619	layer	TP C	below 618, above 620	grey brown sandy silt	clay tobacco pipe stem fragment; 18thC pot x 1
620	layer	TP C	below 619, above 621	yellow sand	
621	layer	TP C	below 620, above 622	black silt and mortar	15th-18thC tile x 1; 13th-16thC tile x 1
622	layer	TP C	below 621, above 623	light brown sand	
623	layer	TP C	below 622, above 624	peaty sand	animal bone x 2, slag x 3
624	natural	TP C	below 623	orange sand	
625	fill	TP D	fill of 626	rubble fill of maltings basement area	
626	basement	TP D	filled by 626, cuts 627	floor of basement of former maltings	
627	layer	TP D	cut by 626, above 628	brown silts	
628	layer	TP D	below 627, above 629	yellow sand	
629	layer	TP D	below 628, above 630	organic silt	
630	layer	TP D	below 629	dirty sand	
631	not used				
632	layer	TP F	above 633	tarmac yard surface	
633	layer	TP F	below 632, above 634	brick and stone rubble	
634	fill	TP F	fill of 636, below	mixed silty clay and brick rubble	



			633		
635	drain	TP F	within 634	ceramic drain	
636	cut	TP F	filled by 634, 635; cuts 637	steep-sided drain trench, pit or ditch	
637	fill	TP F	fill of 640, cut by 636, above 638	mixed silts	
638	fill	TP F	fill of 640, below 637, above 639	brick rubble and mortar	15th-18thC tile x 1; 14th- 17thC pot x 1, mortar
639	fill	TP F	fill of 640; below 638, above 640	black silt	
640	cut	TP F	filled by 637, 638, 639; cuts 641; ?same as 611	ditch	
641	layer	TP F	cut by 640, above 642	grey sand	
642	natural	TP F	below 641	orange sand	
643	wall	Trial Pit E		5 courses of red brick foundation, 0.4m wide; bricks 235mm x 115mm x 58mm	
644	deposit	Trial Pit E		sand	
645	wall	Trench G	above 646	0.6m deep brick foundation of existing building, with 2 offset courses	
646	layer	Trench G	below 645	0.4m thick stone rubble foundation for wall 645	
647	layer	Trench G	below 646	sand layer	
648	wall	Trench H		wall foundations for existing buildings	
649	wall	Trench J	contemporary 650	brick wall foundation	
650	culvert	Trench J	below 651, above 652	brick culvert, cream mortar	
651	fill	Trench J	above 650	sandy backfill of culvert construction trench	



652	construction trench	Trench J	filled by 650, 649, 651	culvert construction trench
653	layer	Trench J	cut by 652	black silt; ?fill of ditch



**APPENDIX 2**



# Pottery Archive LWRC04

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	weight	part	description	date
505	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		hollow	1	14	BS		18th to 19th
505	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware		jar/bowl	1	13	BS		late 17th to 18th
506	LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware		jug ?	1	19	BS		15th
506	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug/jar	1	3	BS	soot	13th to 15th
520	POTTG	Potterhanworth Glazed ware		jug	1	9	BS	? ID	13th
520	CREA	Creamware		dish ?	1	2	BS		late 18th to 19th
521	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware		hollow	1	1	BS		mid 17th to 18th
523	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		drinking vessel	2	38	base		18th
530	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	red fabric	press mould dish	3	21	rim	soot	late 17th to 18th
600	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		?	1	3	rim		18th to 19th
600	CREA	Creamware		dish	1	4	rim		late 18th to 19th
613	BL	Black-glazed wares	Staffs	jar ?	1	15	BS	vitriified	mid 17th to 18th
619	WS	White stoneware		small vessel	1	1	BS		early/mid to late 18th
638	HUM	Humberware		jug/jar	1	6	BS	? ID or LHUM	14th to 17th



# Tile Archive LWRC04

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
505	BRK	Brick	overfired	1	591	handmade;cracked during firing;106x46mm;sand moulded	late 17th to 19th
506	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1 ?	1	87		late 12th to mid 13th
523	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	unusual	1	79	flat roofer;mortar	13th to 17th
523	BRK	Brick		1	108	unusual;63mm thick	18th to 20th
532	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	unusual fabric 1	1	92		13th to 17th
601	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	LSWA	1	26	flat roofer;abraded	mid 12th to 14th
621	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard red fabric	1	68	flat roofer;mortar	15th to 18th
621	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	1	54	flat roofer;mortar	13th to 16th
638	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard red fabric	1	53	flat roofer	15th to 18th



**THE FIGURES**



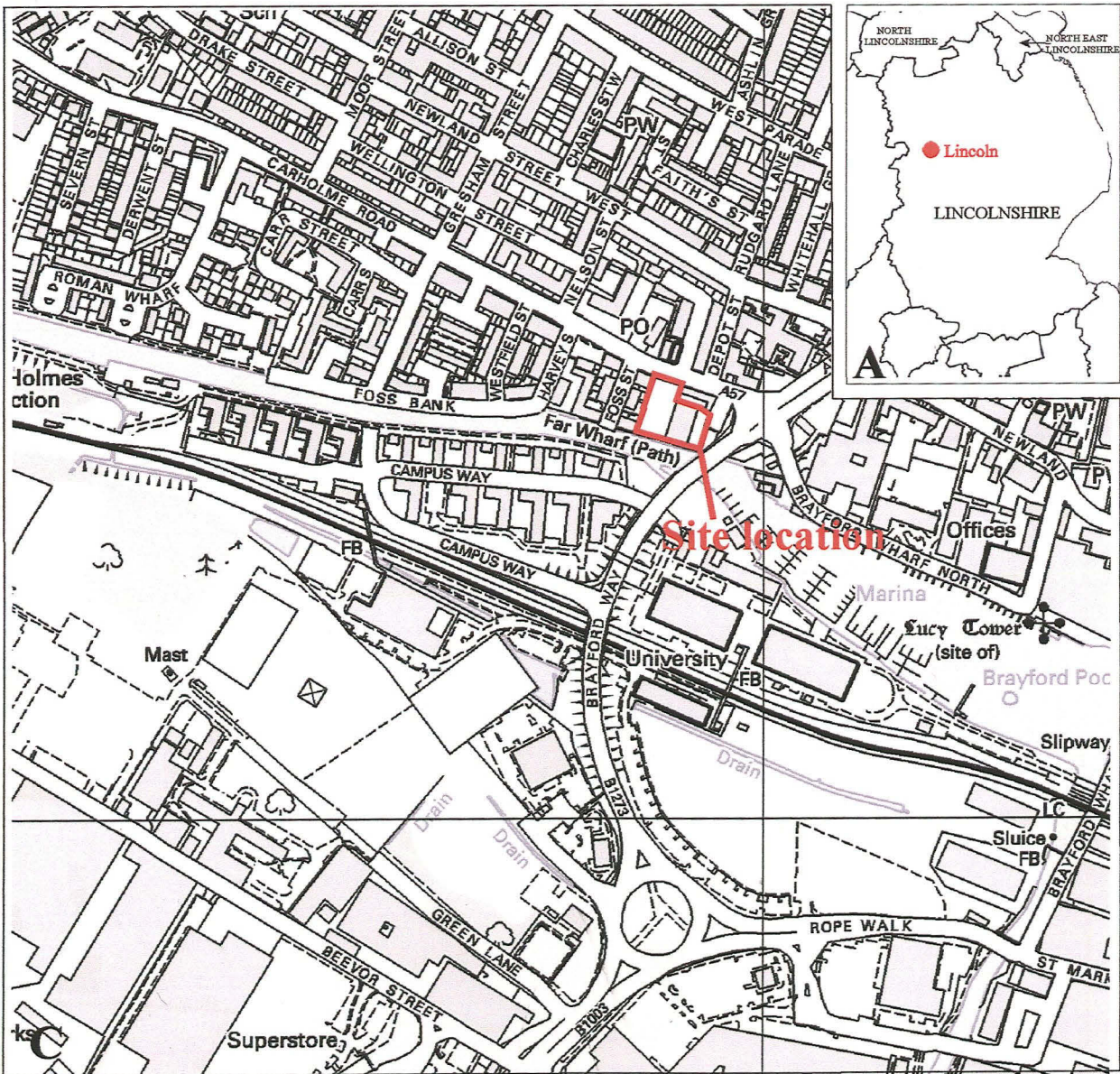
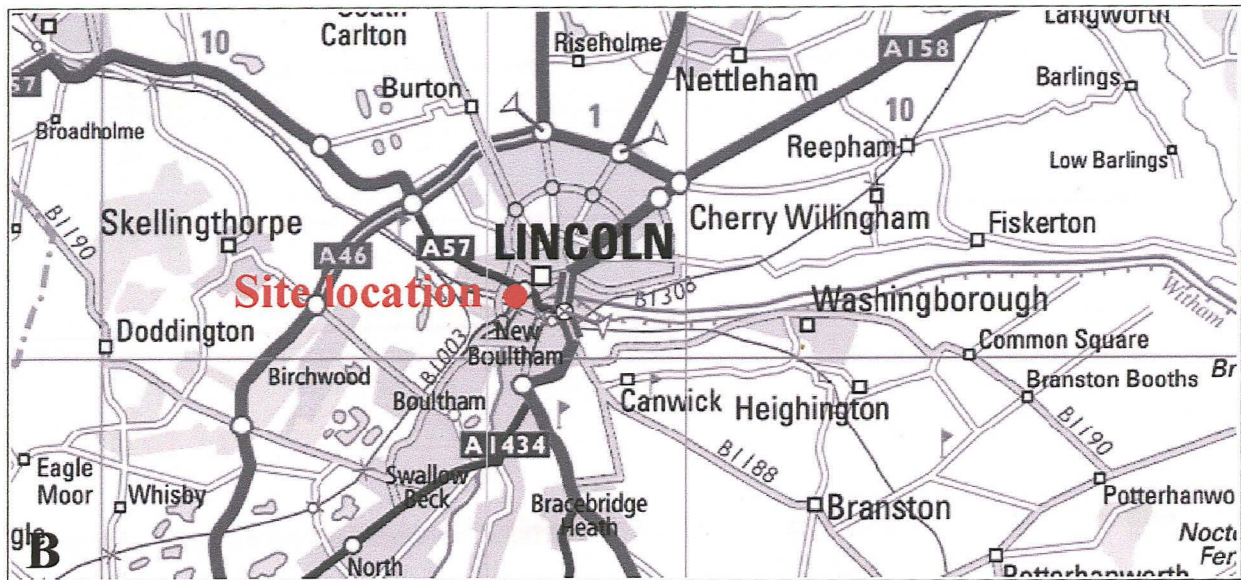


Fig. 1 Location of Carholme Road (C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 digital map SK97SE. © Crown Copyright, reproduced at reduced scale with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. ND 17438).



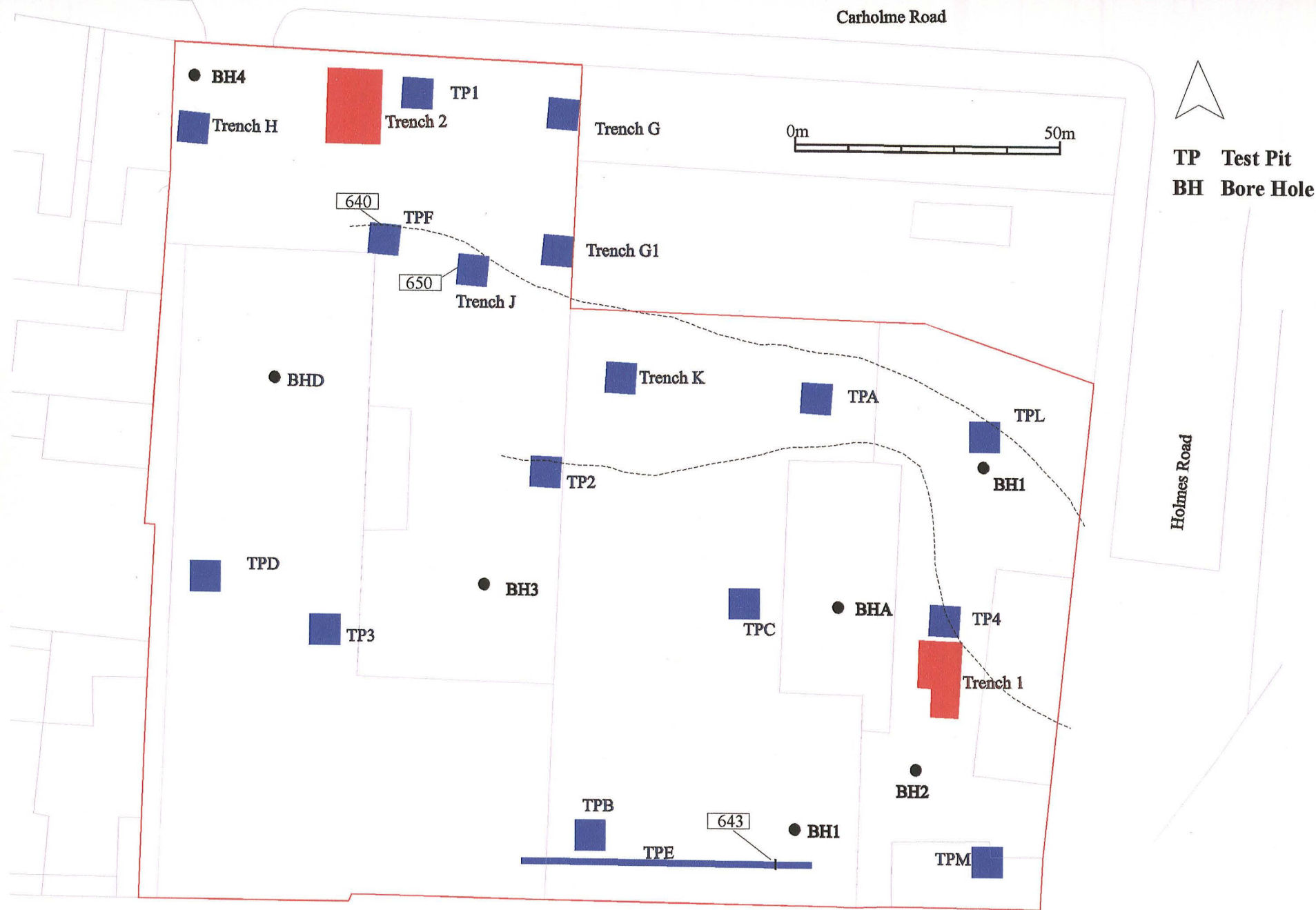


Fig. 2 The development site, showing the positions of monitored trenches and archaeological features (Claxton, after Tann, based on a plan extract supplied by the client).

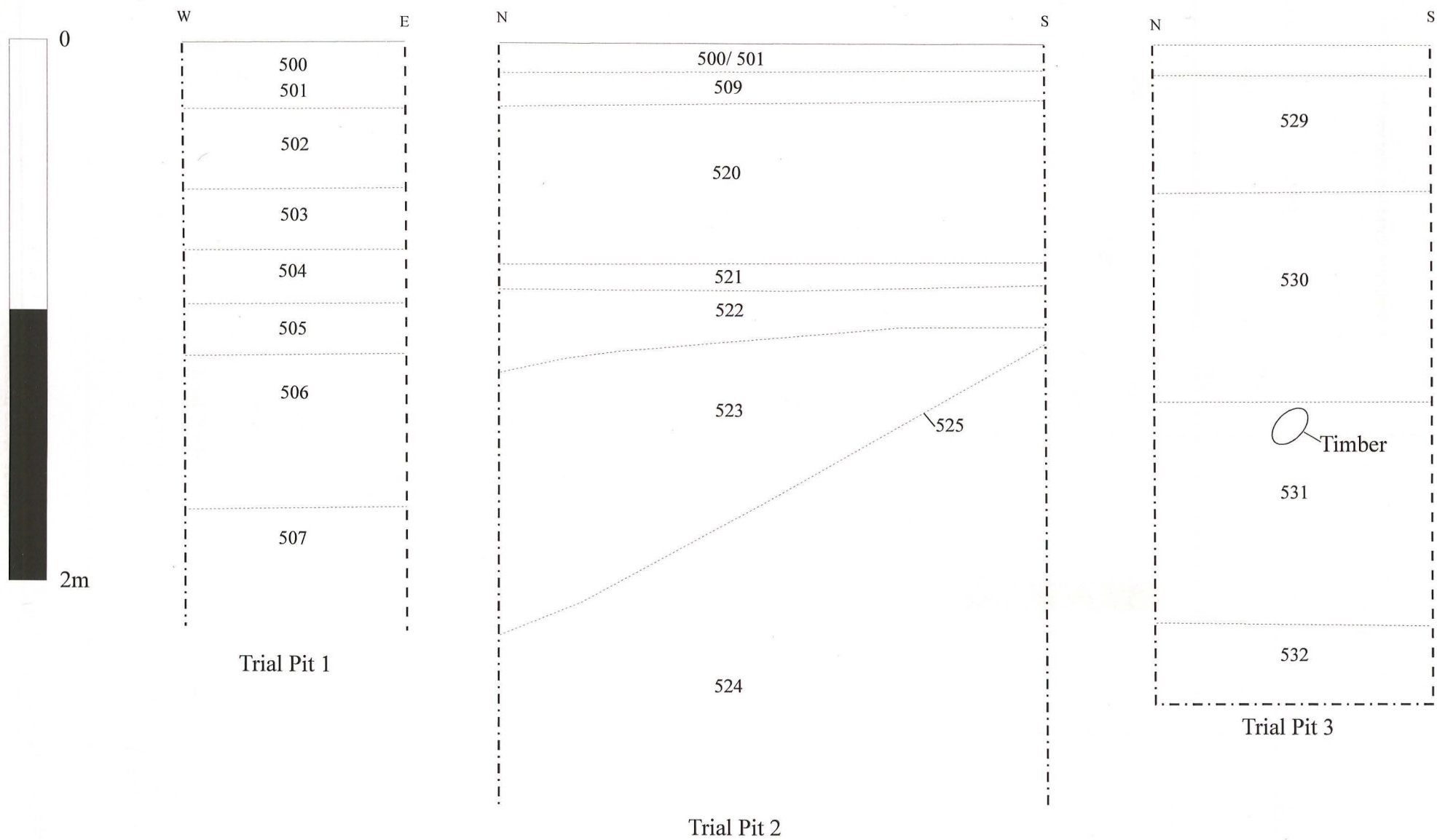
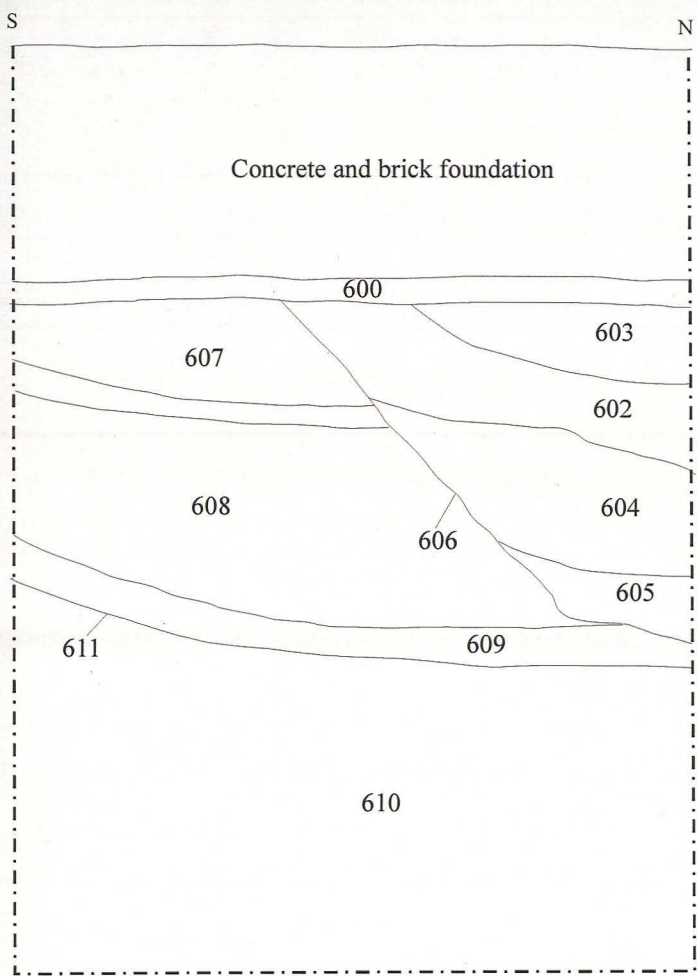
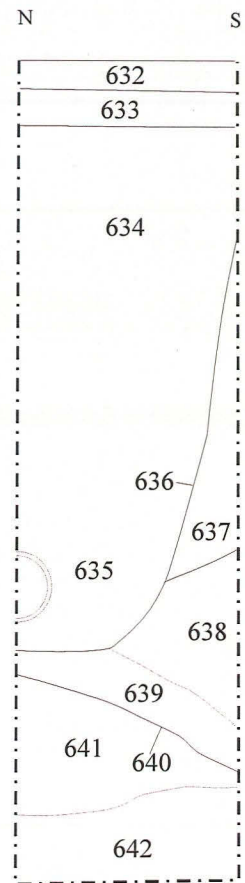
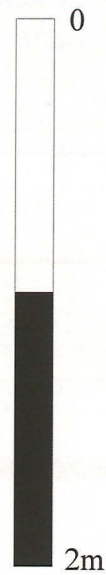


Fig. 3 Profiles and sections across deposits recorded in Trial Pits 1-3 (Claxton, after Tann).

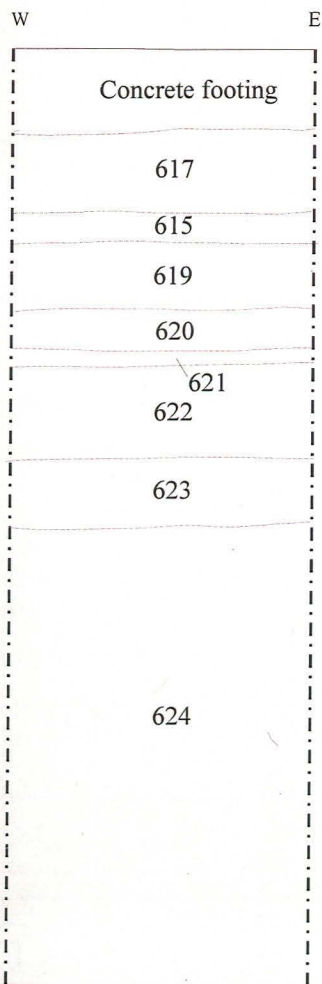




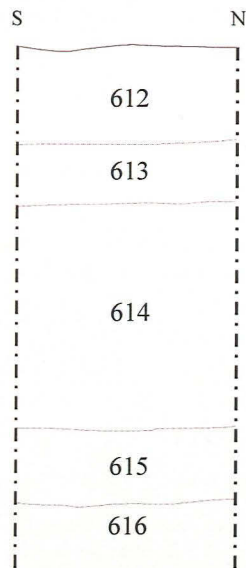
Trial Pit A



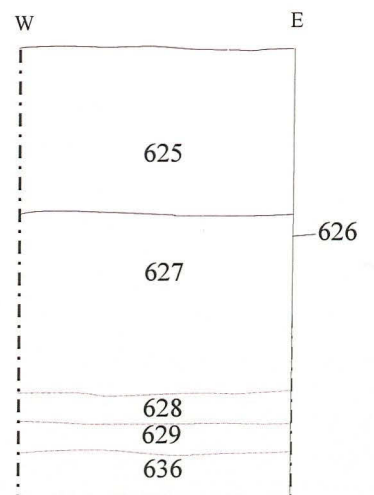
Trial Pit F



Trial Pit C



Trial Pit B



Trial Pit D

**Fig. 4** Profiles and sections across deposits recorded in Trial Pits A-F (Claxton, after Tann).



**THE PLATES**

---





PI. 1 Location of Trial Pit 1 (backfilled, looking north-east across Carholme Road).



PI. 2 Deposits in the face of Trial Pit 1.





PI. 3 Location of Trial Pit 2 (looking south-east).



PI. 4 Deposits in the east face of Trial Pit 2.





PI. 5 Location of abandoned Trial Pit 3 (looking west towards Foss Street).



PI. 6 Deposits in Trial Pit 4.





**Pl. 7** Trial Pit A (looking north-west).



**Pl. 8** Dark fill at the base of ditch 606, Trial Pit A (looking north-west).





**PI. 9** Sand deposit in Trial Pit B, possibly representing a bank alongside the Foss Dyke canal.



**PI. 10** Trial Pit C (looking north-west towards Carholme Road).



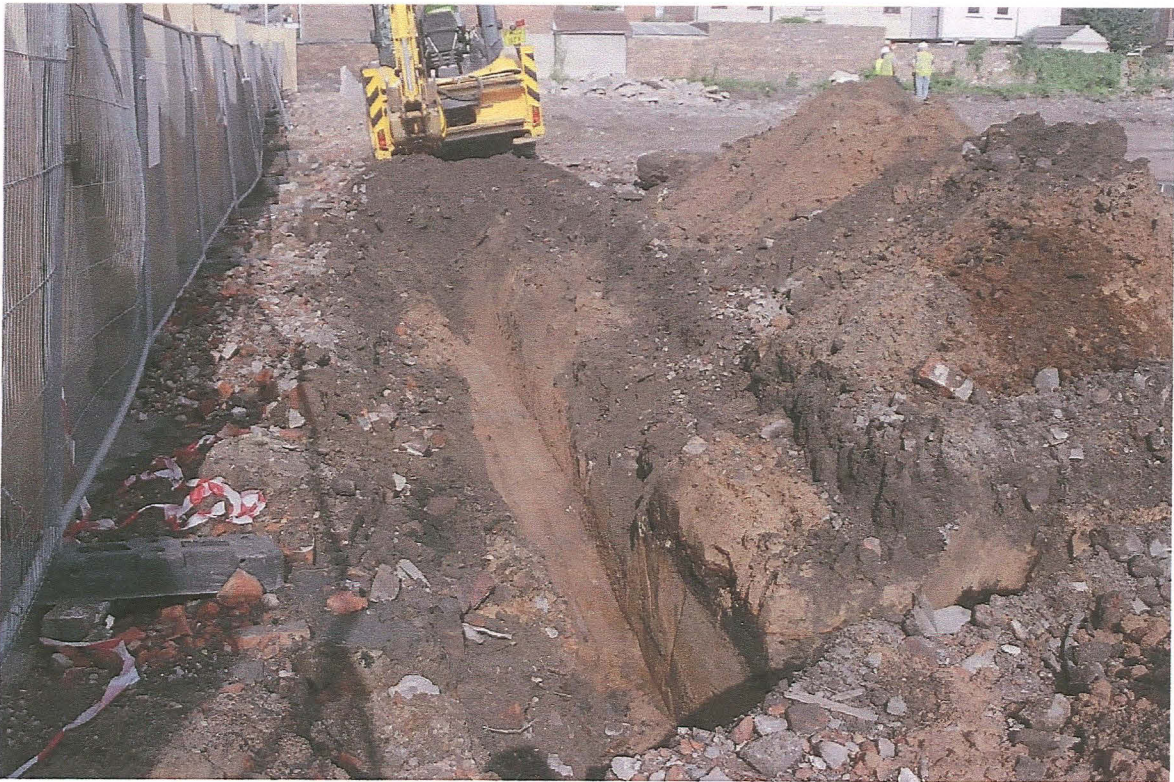


PI. 11 Trial Pit D.



PI. 12 Trial Pit F (looking east). The sloping black silt 639 may be at the base of ditch 640/611.





**PI. 13** Trial Pit E was excavated alongside the southern edge of the site (looking west). The sand may be part of an upcast bank of the adjacent canal.



**PI. 14** Brick wall foundation 643, in the northern face of Trial Pit E. This may be part of Mr Keyworth's house.





**PI. 15** Trench G exposed the foundations of the adjacent surviving building (looking east).



**PI. 16** Part of a brick culvert 650 and a brick wall 649 were seen at the southern end of Trench J (looking south).





Pl. 17 Detail of deposits beside the culvert 650 and wall 649, Trench J (looking east).